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CITY ITEMS.

Fair Dealings
To all at the Opera House Shoe Store.

A Fine Chickering Upright Piano
is to be sold this morning, at 10 o'clock, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice. It is a very valuable instrument, of remarkable superior tone, and elegant rosewood finish case. The Piano was selected by a gentleman of superior musical ability for his own use, and is sold only because he is leaving the city.

To Housekeepers.
The perfectly pure and highly concentrated Cooking Extracts are Burnett's. Ask for them and prove his fact by comparison with the fictitious and unealthy kinds you have been using. They are the most delicious and economical. Be not deceived by dealers who offer cheap and impure brands which afford them larger profits. Ask for Burnett's Standard lavoring Extracts, and take no others. References—ll regular hotels and grocers in the country. Jos. Burnett & Co., Boston, proprietors. Sold wholesale, y druggists and grocers in every city, and at retail by nearly all druggists and family grocers everywhere.

Fleming's Cholera Mixture
has saved many lives. It may save yours. Sold at 6, 84 Market Street.

Prince & Co's.
World renowned Automatic Organs. For sale only by the late firme, 43 Fifth street. 2t

It may Save Your Life.
English Army Cholera Antidote.

Remember,
The first-class Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, o. 139 Wood street, where they are selling off their tock of Men's and Boys' Summer Goods, Gent's light ilk Hats, Men's and Boys' fine French Felt Hats, ent's Silk and Cassimere Hats, Ladies' and Misses' hats, trimmed and untrimmed, at a great reduction, n order to close out our immense stock. Those who want a stylish hat in the shape they will do well to call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

Diarrhœa. Dysentery,
and Cholera Morbus cured by English Army Cholera antidote. Sold by McClarran & McKennan, 85 Market street.

Knabe's
great Unrivalled Piano Fortes. Splendid new assortment. Charlotte Blum e, sole agent. 2t

Don't Fail
To get a bottle of English Army Cholera Antidote.

"A Woman's Glory."
This apt term is ascribed to a magnificent head of air. Multitudes North, South, East and West are evidence to the fact that our Restorative equals Barry's Cocoaine in producing this great adornment.

English Army Cholera Antidote.
Sold by McClarran and McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street.

Beaver Academy.
Boys Boarding School, $75 for all expenses for 14 weeks. September 10. R. T. Taylor. 7

Kenwood Boarding School,
or Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 and for a catalogue. 3ydeod

Henderson's Carminative,
he successful and popular remedy for Diarrhœa, ysentery and Cholera Morbus. Sold by all druggists. v

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
'ill restore grey hair to its original color.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1866. NO. 285.

The New Orleans Massacre.

We direct the attention of the readers of the OMMERCIAL to the address of Governor Wells, London. In our telegraphic columns, and k for it a careful perusal. The Governor deares that the conciliatory policy which he ought to the administration of his official ties, was not adapted to the present part of the peoe of the State who had returned from the rebel nks, and directly charges the murders of the th of July on the spirit of rebellion—in other ords, on impenitent rebels.

The Campaign Fairly Open.

The large and enthusiastic meetings of the nion Republicans of the city and county, on ednesday evening at City Hall, and last night the Allegheny Diamond, fairly commenced e political campaign, and betoken a vigorous ntest. The opposition in this county is so pplessly in the minority, that any ordinary tor of the Union men would suffice to secure e triumph of the county ticket, but the preset condition of political affairs makes the contst for principles of more than ordinary imtance, and the loyal voters of Allegheny ounty are determined to have a rousing rout on Tuesday of October in terms far more otential than they did in 1860 and 1864. Ward, orough and Township Clubs should be organd without delay, and every effort put forard to swell the Union majority in the county yond what it ever has been.

The Congressional Question.

the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

learn from a gentleman of influence and poion in this city, that in a conversation held him with Gen. Negley on the questions of day, this morning, he (Gen. Negley) left the pression on the gentleman's mind that he uld inclaine toward the opposition, or Johnson party, if he did not receive the nomination Congress from the Union Republican party the coming District Convention. He ematically stated that it was his intention to pose Moorhead, if he could be honorably nominated, from the day of the nomina- n until the day of the election. A letter upon questions of the hour, and upon which plat- m he (Gen. Negley) stands, has been eagerly ked out by the citizens of several districts, d as yet he has not expressed them in any y openly, and his silence leads many who uld be his friends to look upon him with dist. It is hoped that he will express his sen- ments freely in some paper on the Friday be- e the election. S.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

special to the *Chronicle* of this city, says: een Emma yesterday was called upon, feted, ined and generally entertained, and yesterday ning here she goes to Washington, as guest of United States Government. Yesterday she ted Central Park, and was much pleased h the artificial nature. She is expected to made a visit to Philadelphia to-day, and I visit the public institutions, except where cholera prevails. After leaving Washing- she will proceed to Boston, where a grand ertainment is in preparation. She will then the Falls of Niagara, Lake Superior, Chi- go, and other important points in the coun- Arrangements were somewhat retarded lay on account of the rain.

he St. Louis *Republican's* St. Joseph special s: A dispatch from Fort Laramie, dated ust 1, states that the Indian war has com- nced again. Several white men have been ed near Fort Ikeno, and the Indians are ling and driving off large numbers of cattle.

Another dispatch, dated Juiesburg, August ys: A government herd at Fort Laramie, a half miles below Juiesburg, was driven off, one e from the Fort, were driven off by the In- ns. They also burned three tons of Powder , and killed thirty-five men. They dro- ed several trains in the vicinity of Fort ner, and killed a number of people. The er dispatch is not fully credited.

William J. Parson & Co's, kerosene oil works, Boston, were totally destroyed by fire on sday night, including about two hundred rels of oil and six or eight hundred empty arrels. Loss $20,000.

he National Academy of Science is in ses- at Northampton; Massachusetts, Professor ry, of the Smithsonian Institute, presiding. he Secretary is Dr. Peabody. Papers were on a Photometric Method, by Prfessor . Rood; on a Normal Map of the Solar Spec- n, by Prof. Walcott Gibbs; on the Traces of ture—under the Tropics—by Prof. Louis assiz. All these elicited questions and dis- ions. The latter will be continued over after- Prof. Agassiz's explorations from the Valley e Amazon, called out sotively interest and ussion that the subject was under the ted over for special discussion before the l adjournment.

NEW PATENT STREET STEAM CAR.—Street ars a public necessity, but the motive power expensive. Messrs. Grice & Long, of Phiphia, have just introduced a car to be pro- d by steam. No part of the engine is visi- ave the end of the smoke stack through op of the car. The general relation of the engine is the addition of an exhaust cyli- r. The steam passes from the boiler to the ve cylinder, from thence to the exhaust inder, and when it is mixed with water and ower greatly destroyed; and from the ex- ust cylinder it passes into the water tank, and e it is still further condensed, so far that e is the smallest possible residue to pass into ehicle and fire-box. The boiler is connecte- th the tank, and the water is taken from into the boiler, so that the same water is over and over again, with very little waste. heat point gained here is this, there is no be of steam into the air, and the engine is ess in its operations. This is not all, the ine is constructed between the trucks of the r, and is entirely used in the rear of the ; it may be used on our railroads ead of the present heavy and unmanageable ad travel far more cheaply than the ordi- locomotive and car.

SCIENCE MONEY.—The "Conscience Fund" by the United States Treasury Department ing daily augmented by small contributions people who declare that they have swindled ernment, and feel uneasy whenever think of it. On this subject a Philadelphia aper says: "There is evidently sufficient ence to warrant setting up this account, which amounts to about sixty thousand dollars, nificient, we should say, to fill very snug- by the one hundred and eighty mil- which Congress has set aside towards re- ion of the principal public debt, for which upon the national debt. If the individuals have defrauded the Government at large s should be induced to come forward, in ion of the petty cheats it is to be hoped they will inform the Treasury officers who they are. The contributions, we believe, will- ate. The contributions, we believe, will- ate. The contributions, we believe, will- ate

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE SAME ISSUE.

The issue just decided, at least for a time, in Kentucky, is substantially the same as that which is involved in the general politics of the country. And it is the same that enters into the election contests in every State, so far as these can be made to bear on the General Government. By whatever names parties may be designated, and by whatever incidental and local circumstances the ensuing canvass in the States may be accompanied, the results of the elections will have a close connection with and bearing on the one great vital and national question, which has just been decided, so far as one State is concerned, by the Kentucky election.

The issue *to be* decided is that which it was supposed *was* decided at the terrible tribunal to which a minority of the States and people had carried it. It is this: Whether liberty and equality, or slavery and aristocracy are the principles of republican government, and whether, in the administration of our Republic, true and tried loyalty is to have any preference before treason and rebellion, or whether the great people shall rule the country, by its constitutional agencies, rather than a seditious section, strengthened by coalition with an obsequious faction.

In a word, it is the question thrown by the South into the arbitrament of bloody war, opened up afresh in the arena of civil politics. It is false and absurd, to say that the object of the Union Republican party is to *keep* the Southern States out of the Union or to *put* them out. As well might it be asserted that the war was prosecuted by the Government and supported by the Union party for the purpose of driving them off, when it is evident that this was done to prevent their successful secession, and to keep the Union entire. And all that is now demanded for their full reinstatement in their former political functions, is satisfactory evidence of fealty to the Union. Of this, the President and Congress, entrusted by the people with the administration of the National Government, are the proper judges, and the Constitution and laws of the United States are the proper rule by which their judgment is to be formed.

While satisfactory evidence of fealty to the Government is not given, there is the same reason for vigilance and resolution in protecting the functional operations of the Union from disloyal interference now, that there was in guarding them from it two years ago. And for this protection the country must depend, as it did then, on the loyal people, as mainly embodied in the Union Republican party. If there is a like loyalty in the Southern States, let its existence appear and it will be recognized with pleasure by the Unionism of the North, although it may be persecuted by the disloyalty of the South.

This central question will enter into the State elections of this year, as they will all bear more or less directly on the condition and action of the General Government. And the frustration of present hopes and schemes adverse to the Union will, by the triumph of the Union party in the States, reassure the expectation, indulged in every patriotic heart on the suppression of armed disloyalty, that the Union and peace of the whole country shall be established on the basis of justice, liberty and equality, and all the States be in harmony together. Such a Republican victory will be the happiest event *for the States latelly in Secession*, as well as for the Union and the human race.

AID AT LAST.

In the early stage of the Secession movement in the South, it will be recollected, the leaders found great difficulty in bringing the people to support it. Their strong argument, to overcome this sensible reluctance, was that effective aid would be given by the party that sympathised with them in the North, and the separation and independence of the South would be accomplished with little or no serious conflict. The amount of the argument was that the Abolitionists, or Yankees, or Lincolnites, or whatever they were called, would not dare to fight, with the chivalry in their front and a fire in their rear.

Without any fault on their part, or that of their expected friends, this hope failed them. They burnished it up again to cheer their despondency, about the time of the New York riots and the battle of Gettysburg, and came more than half way to meet their expected succor. Again, as the Fall elections of 1863 approached, their expectations were so strong that they were referred to in speeches, editorials, military orders and, we believe, in Presidential documents, within the Confederate lines. In fact, they pressed Northward again, as far as Manassas, to hear the news from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The news came to Manassas, while the cannon were yet thundering at Bristow Station, three miles off, and was greeted with universal cheering by the Union troops. But the election of ANDREW CURTIN and the overwhelming defeat of C. L. VALLANDIGHAM—both names familiar to rebel ears—sadly dashed their hopes again, and left them nought but empty, powerless, factional sympathy to feed upon.

The present aspect of national politics brings another revival. A divided North, the old delusion of the past, looms up again in the imagination of every disunionist. The coalition of impotent odds and ends is their sheet anchor. They rush North again, in eager haste, to participate in the nuptial ceremonies of the 14th, and anticipate the day as bringing aid at last.

But it is only another crop of hopes sown in uncongenial soil and out of season, to be cut down by October frosts.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

Mr. A. H. STEPHENS is said to be a very great man. He is certainly a great enigma. Whether viewed in his past position of Vice President of the slaveholders' Confederacy, or in his present position, in connection with the politics of his own State or of the Union, he appears to be an extraordinary and almost inexplicable person.

Taking his own letter to Mr. BLAIR as reflecting his psychological character, he has a most peculiar mind; and, taking it as exhibiting an important era of his history, he has had a most peculiar life. The letter is written with an evident design to its publication, and at a time when the public eye is practiced to a special keenness of scrutiny, and yet it details a most remarkable series of fergiversations, such as most persons would, if they had occurred in their life, be glad to erase from their record. There is in Mr. STEPHENS, judging from this letter alone, a remarkable indecision of mind, a singular susceptibility to change of purpose and position. And what is most unusual and unfortunate is, what is second thought is almost uniformly not so wise a one as his first.

For example, as detailed by him in his letter, he opposed secession with his whole soul and influence, and did not want to go into it; yet he went into it and became immediately its second official head. He did not want to go to the Philadelphia Convention, believing it to be inexpedient, and doubting whether such as he were invited in the Call. There he was right in all the particulars, but contrary to the suggestions of them, he says, "I am resolved to be there if I can." And then he extends his extraordinary psychological trait to his future life. On the restoration of the Union, Mr. STEPHENS says "it is my fixed purpose to retire forever from all connection with public affairs;" yet he is looking, and as he admits, laboring for a seat in the Senate of the United States. And, lastly, sure to have a second thought in reserve, he adds: "I assure you I never expect or intend *to hold that seat long*."

Mr. STEPHENS's political views, we do not attempt to exhibit. The politician does not much appear in his letter, in which the man is more fully reflected—a singular man, or rather a sort of *dual* or two-fold man, not well agreed with himself.

CONGRESS AND KENTUCKY.

The New York *Times* is, we think, in error, when it attributes the result of the Kentucky election to the tardy movements in Congress with reference to reconstruction. The error is both political and logical. Kentucky is and has been, without interruption, in full fellowship with the Union Government. Thousands of her sons fought bravely for the Union, and with material aid from sister States saved their grand Commonwealth from secession. But the return of recreant sons of Kentucky from the rebel service, and a coalition with those scarcely less recreant who had remained treacherous at home, made a majority of the voters in the late election.

The *Times* says that the loyal people, "but for the want of wisdom, sense and patriotism in Congress, would now have been rejoicing in a victory." Not at all. But if the other Southern States—those that have been in rebellion—had been admitted to functional relations with the Government, every election held in them would be like Kentucky as to its result. The facts in them fully attest this. They attested it in Virginia and other States, *before Congress met at all*. It is little short of decidedly funny to hear the *Times* charging the rampant disloyalty of the Southern politics on Congress. The prediction of the *Times*, that unless Congress reform or the Philadelphia Convention invent a remedy, "State after State, weary of and disgusted with Radicalism, will become demoralized and reckless, swinging from one extreme to another, substituting Copperhead for Abolition fanaticism," is perhaps, an intimation of the connection between the Philadelphia Convention and the choice of Senators by the State Legislatures.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Somehow the negroes, at least some of them, appear to have the knack of taking hold of public affairs and understanding their interests tully as well as white people. They have in several places held conventions and talked over their condition and prospects, and the means of improving both. There has been such a meeting recently in Nashville, Tennessee, to discuss questions of interest to the colored population, in connection with *agriculture, mining, manufactures and education*. How strange such an announcement still sounds, and yet how gratifying. The influence of such an assembly on the more ignorant, debased and indolent of the colored people must be felt, to their advantage. The successful industry and enterprise of a few may be expected to lead to their imitation and imitation of the many, and thus the race may be elevated and improved.

Occasionally we have seen, in the more judicious journals of the South, recommendations to the white people to turn their thoughts and hands to business enterprise, rather than devote their whole energy to politics, or their whole time to ignoble indolence. Of course, this advice will not be regarded by all. And neither the dark nor the white race will pass through the great social revolution without some injury to individuals. But it is certain that the negroes to whose conventions we have referred have got on the right track for them.

VISIT FROM A QUEEN.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands is on a visit to this country. Pittsburgh may expect to see her in due time, as she proposes to make personal observations in all localities distinguished for anything important or remarkable. We shall be glad to see Her Majesty, and we doubt not the hospitalities of the city will be extended to her with due ceremony. Her visit to this country may be merely for the gratification of a laudable curiosity. But it probably has more important objects.

The Sandwich Islands are justly regarded with great interest both by England and the United States. Situated as they are in the middle of the Pacific, the nearest land to the California coast, and on the direct ship line from San Francisco to China, their importance as a stopping place cannot be overrated. The Islands have also a considerable trade of their own, sugar being the principal article of their production. The population consists of natives, civilized and Christianized by the wise and beneficent labors of American Missionaries, and a large number of foreign residents, English and American. The Islands are looked upon with as much interest, and perhaps as much cupidity, by the English as by Americans.

The intercourse of the Kings and Queens of the Islands has been more with England than with this country. Some of them have, we believe, been educated in England. Several have visited that country. The effort to establish the English Church at Hawaii, within two or three years past, has been reckoned a step towards getting ascendancy and control for British influence. The collection of funds by Bishop STALEY in this country was opposed and partly frustrated on that ground, as well as by his misrepresentations of the American missionaries.

For the reasons stated we are glad that the ruling Queen of the Islands has visited this country, as it will give her more just and exalted views than she could otherwise obtain of the character and power of the government and of the extent and wealth of the country. Her own government has a constitution similar to ours, having been supplied, at the request of the authorities, some years ago by our missionaries, and been adopted by the people. The mass of the people are civilised and educated in the common branches of learning. The climate of the Islands is as delightful as in any part of the world. The mountain and volcanic scenery is unsurpassed. The soil is fertile and produces, of all the cereals and fruits of the temperate and tropical climes.

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

The constant reader of the daily paper will have remarked that the President has been very liberal with the pardoning power towards that class of rebels who come under the twenty thousand dollar clause. It may not be generally known, however, that the issuing of pardons to this class is a money making business. We are informed from a trustworthy source that for every pardon issued to such rebels a fee of one hundred and twenty-five dollars is demanded. Those upon whom the demand is made are abundantly able to pay, and do it willingly in consideration of the great favor they obtain. But who gets the one hundred and twenty-five dollar fee? There is no government official authorized to demand it that we know of, nor is any one at the Executive mansion empowered to negotiate such transactions. The gentleman, residing in Vicksburg, through whose hands the pardons for Mississippi traitors passes has received commissions from Washington to give no man his pardon until the sum demanded is paid. A certain Mississippian, whose pardon was obtained through the efforts of a distinguished gentleman of this State, refused to pay the fee, until advised by what right it was demanded. This case will be investigated, and it may turn out that some official, without authority, has been making a good thing out of the pardon business.

HARPER'S PUBLICATIONS.—We have received several of the late issues from the prolific press of the HARPER's, which we have not found time, as yet, to examine sufficiently for an intelligent report on them. Among them we notice a new, elegant, and, no doubt, correct, HAND-BOOK for travelers in Europe and the East. In these traveling times such a book must be an actual necessity. To those who have to stay at home it is an excellent substitute for travel, affording all the information, and much of the entertainment at a vastly cheaper rate. We shall notice it more fully before long. It is for sale by HENRY MINER, Fifth street.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.—The New York *World* speaks of the large display in the newspapers of Heads and Capitals over scanty dispatches, and proposes to call them tadpole telegrams, because the heads are so much larger than the tails. Neither the description nor the title would suit the Cable telegrams of yesterday morning in the COMMERCIAL, embracing European news of Tuesday and Wednesday to the extent of a column. We take the occasion, however, to suggest that some journals might be improved by a little more *head* in the editorial columns.

PERSONAL.

—The Portland *Argus* says: "We have an affectionate male teacher in a high school for young ladies in this city. One day a roguish maiden of sixteen summers broadly violated some rule of the school. The teacher thought it a plain case for discipline. He called her to him, argued the case to her with great earnestness; kissed her, and then asked her if she was not sorry. She said she was; and thereupon her sin was forgiven. How great is the power of kindness.

—The summer residence of George W. Childs, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, at Long Branch, N. J., was robbed a few nights ago of several hundred dollars' worth of valuable silver plate.

—Henry Ward Beecher referred to the "big organ" in his church on the first Sabbath it was used in worship, as follows: "I desire to congratulate the congregation and the church upon the acquisition of so noble an instrument, which more than answers every anticipation that we had formed. I am proud of such an American work—and the presence of such an instrument must revolutionize organ building."

—George Peabody, two nephews and a neice, are fishing and rusticating up in Canada. Mr. Peabody's favorite sport is angling, at which he is pronounced an expert.

—Dr. Bull Run Russell, in his zeal to get a graphic account of the Koniggratz fight for the London *Times*, had his head cut open, and narrowly escaped capture.

—French authorship pays rather handsomely. Thiers sold his two great historical works for $100,000 each. Dumas *pere* has amassed by his pen $800,000, of which he has saved nothing. Madame Sand has taken an average of $10,000 for each of her seventy-five volumes, and $80,000 more for her plays—$830,000 in all—which will do for a woman.

—Mrs. Jacobs and her daughter, Quadroons, and to all appearance white people, were put off the New York steamer at Savannah, last Thursday, on account of their tinge of African blood. Mrs. Jacobs is a very intelligent woman, well educated, and has traveled in Europe. She is the authoress of a novel called "Linda," and with her daughter was sent to Savannah by the "Friends" to establish schools and asylums for the colored people.

—The literary nobs of New England are variously rusticating. Holmes is at Pittsfield, whence he makes occasional excursions to his beloved Lennox; Lowell is at the White Mountains; Longfellow is bathing at Nahant; Saxe is among the Granite Hills; Mrs. Stowe continues at her Stone Cabin, near Hartford.

—The Rev. Dr. T. N. Ralston, of Newport, Ky., reported as missing by the late explosion of the steamer General Lytle, was not injured. He has returned home alive and well.

—Madame Bonaparte, of Baltimore, widow of the late Jerome Bonaparte, sister-in-law to Napoleon the First and aunt of the present Emperor of France, met with a painful accident last Tuesday night, at her residence in that city. She was descending the stairs when by a misstep she fell forward, breaking one of the small bones in her right wrist, and bruising her forehead somewhat.

—Queen Victoria lately manifested her royal indignation at a lady for appearing at Court in a very low-necked dress, by ordering her never to present herself again.

—The sagacious reporter of the New Orleans *Bee* visited the Institute Hall, seeing the Convention running down stairs, and the mob rushing up, concluded there would be danger in the collision of the currents, and immediately made his way to the top story of the building, where he took a birdseye view of the proceedings.

—The ladies and those of the other sex who are accustomed to go into ecstacies over a "love of a bonnet," are often in danger of breaking that clause of the ten commandments which prohibits "bowing down to anything made in the likeness of anything in the heaven above or the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth." Those who adore the present latest style do not, they may rest assured, infringe upon this commandment.

—Mr. Oreon Frazee, a young New York sculptor, has modeled a bas-relief of Andrew Johnson, which is commended. Mr. Frazee is a pupil of Launt Thompson, and a son of John Frazee, whose statue of Jackson, made for the city of New Orleans, is stated to have been the only one for which the General gave a sitting.

—Lord Bishop Mulford, of the Canadian branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has sailed for England.

—During George Francis Train's recent flying visit to Washington, some one said to him: "Train, you make a great mistake; you talk too much about yourself—George Francis Train." "Yes, sir, yes, sir!" and seizing a pen, he dashed off his autograph—"George Francis Train, Egotist."

—It has often been said, figuratively, that the South had forgotten the result of the war—and now it seems they're beginning to come to pass. The Mobile *Register* says: "When did Grant whip Lee? We recollect that he once smothered him to death with a quarter of million of Irish and Dutch; but we never heard of General Lee being whipped by anybody."

—The Austrian squadron at the naval engagement off Lissa, was commanded by Admiral Tegethoff. The Italian account of the battle states that the Austrians retreated, so that the Admiral appears to have been glad to *get off*.

—Secretary of State Seward has telegraphed to Chicago, that President Johnson and his cabinet expect to reach that city on the 19th of September, intending to remain there two nights and one day.

—Queen Emma of the Sandwich Is'ands, who arrived in this country the other day, though of a dark complexion, is said to be a good-looking young woman, well educated, refined in her manners, and without that hankering after "roast missionary" which formerly characterized her people. It is announced that she will be received by the Union States authorities with national honors, and no doubt the hubbub that was raised about the Prince of Wales and Japanese Tommy will be as nothing compared with the reception of the live Queen, who is young and pretty.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The cholera has greatly abated in Brooklyn, New York, by reason of cold weather, which it is well known neutralizes the cholera poison.

It has been discovered that the complicity of the New York Police Detective force with thieves and counterfeiters, is more extensive than was at first supposed. It turns out that they have carried on a system of black mailing and "hush money" feeing amounting in the aggregate to thousands of dollars. All of them have been suspended from duty.

The Boston *Transcript* is now printed on paper imported from England. It is a significant comment on the manufacturers in this country that paper can be imported at a saving to consumers.

No medal of honor was given this year by the French "Salon,"—assuring to our academy of the government and of the extent and wealth of the country. Her own government has a constitution similar to ours, having been supplied, at the request of the authorities, some years ago by our missionaries, and been adopted by the people. The mass of the people are civilised and educated in the common branches of learning. The climate of the Islands is as delightful as in any part of the world. The mountain and volcanic scenery is unsurpassed. The soil is fertile and produces, of all the cereals and fruits of the temperate and tropical climes.

Three candidates out of two thousand were competitors for a prize, but all attempts at an election failed, and so no medal was awarded. French journalists express a conviction that, in spite of the great perfection to which mechanical skill has attained, art in France has reached a lower point than ever before.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Business is beginning to look up a little under the inspiriting influences of the cooler weather and the gratifying decrease in the cholera mortality. The fall trade this season is a month behind, but the prevailing impression in mercantile circles seems to be that when it does begin in earnest the lost time will be made up in increased activity."

Authors have occasionally amused themselves by constructing Lipogrames, or writings in which a certain letter is entirely excluded. We are told of a Latin prose work of Fulgentius, in twenty-three chapters, according to the order of the Latin alphabet, in the first of which *a* was omitted, in the second *b*, and so on to the last letter.

A gentleman writing from Germany says that country is one of the queer sort to an American. The roads stretch away for miles and miles together, under the shade of a double row of cherry and apple trees; there are no fences beside the road, none around the fields, none even around most of the houses. There are no cattle, except now and then a small herd watched by a keeper, throughout a dreary day; no sheep, except under the same conditions; no horses at all, no swine, and not even any geese and chickens.

In every one hundred pounds of cucumbers there is 97⅛ lbs. of water, leaving 2⅞ lbs. of nutritious matter. In 100 lbs. of cabbage 92½ lbs. of water, 7½ lbs of nutritious matter. In 100 lbs of turnips 90⅝ lbs. of water, 4½ lbs. of nutritious matter. In 100 lbs. of melons 97 lbs. water, 3 lbs nutritious matter.

Financially, Middletown (Conn.) University is firmly established. Its assets are over $300,000, and steadily increasing. Within three years $125,000 have been contributed, $50,000 by Isaac Rich, Esq., of Boston; $25,000 by Daniel Drew, Esq., of New York City; $15,000 by Oliver Cutts, Esq., of New Rochelle, New York, and $25,000 by the alumni themselves.

A negro prisoner named Stewart, confined in the jail at Augusta, Ga., recently attempted suicide by cutting ground window glass with his food. In this he failed, and a day or two later, watching his chance, he dashed by his guard and plunged headforemost from the third story floor, down the staircase, a distance of thirty feet. He struck the iron bars which constitute the railing, and tore them from their places, and yet, strange to say, not a bone was broken, and in a few moments he spoke, declaring that he "wished de place had been three hundred feet high."

According to a late official statement, there is no route for England from Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, Shanghae, New Orleans, Galveston, Japan, and other points, 710,000 bales of cotton.

The people of Canada East are justly boasting of the great liberality of Montreal, which, if the statements published are correct, subscribed in one day $50,000 in gold for the relief of the Portland sufferers by the recent terrible conflagration at that place.

A correspondent in Austria says the wounds by the "needle guns" are generally slight. It cannot be doubted that the statement is true for the streets of Vienna and of the villages in the environs are full of soliers carrying their arms in a sling. The medical men employed in the Vienna hospitals say that the great majority of their patients will soon be fit for active service again, "as most of the wounds are mere flesh wounds."

The Chicago papers tell a story of a German in that city who has had a colony of large worms or maggots, an inch long, breed in his ear. The poor fellow complained of a "curious feeling" in his ear, and going to a learned disciple of Esculapius, it is said that nineteen of these crawling animals were taken from the auricular cavity.

The funded, unfunded, water debt, &c., of Boston, according to the Auditor's report just published, is $12,180,229 70—to meet which there is a cash balance to the credit of the Committee on the Sinking Fund of $2,784,365 00, and there are bonds and mortgages to the amount of $291,225 31, which amount is especially appropriated to the reduction of the debt. In addition to this the city owns property upon which the Board of Assessors have fixed a valuation amounting to $13,518,800.

There is a strong anti-slavery party in Spain. Of seventy-seven newspapers, embracing nearly all the Spanish press, only four are decidedly pro-slavery, forty-one being radical abolitionists, and the remainder in favor of emancipation in some shape.

Messrs. John Smith, Peter Smith and John Done, natives of Scotland, but residents at Andover, who gave $30,000 some time since to erect the new library building at Andover Seminary, have now given $20,000 more, which fully completes the building and leaves about $20,000 as a fund for the support of the library. These liberal donors, who had the privilege of naming the building, have called it Brechin Hall, in honor of their native town in Scotland.

In Cleveland the other day, a gentleman was driving a horse in a buggy, when he suddenly baulked (the horse, not the man) and would not budge an inch. The driver coolly jumped out of the buggy, attached a strap to one of the horse's legs, threw it up, tumbled the animal over on his side, quietly sat on him a few minutes, then let him up, hitched him to the buggy and drove off amid the cheers of the crowd.

Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, in a recent lecture on "The Signs of the Times," expressed his belief that the world was on the point of great events. The great lines of prophecy seem to intersect the year 1867. The world, he believed, would not be destroyed, but would endure forever in a more purified and exalted state. He believed on Saturday evening of the world was very near, and that, on the Sabbath of 1,000 years, which was at hand, there would be a sunrise which would experience no Western declension.

Sour Lake must be a remarkable place, according to the correspondent of a Texas paper. The waters not only cure all manner of diseases, but emit a gas with which it is contemplated to light the neighborhood. A stove funnel, into the end of which a tube had been inserted, having been placed over the water where the gas escaped, and a lighted match applied, a jet of flame was emitted which burned as brightly as a kerosene lamp.

A convention of the officers and directors of the fire insurance companies of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, is called to meet at Freeport, Ill., on the 15th day of August, to take such action as may be deemed for the best interests of the Western underwriters.

SMOKE!

The Economical Combustion of Bituminous Coal.

NO. II—MINERAL COAL.

Mineral coal is a solidified gas, composed principally of carbon and hydrogen, and is reducible by heat to its original condition, with the exception of its earthy matter, usually from 2,50 to 5 per cent. of the whole.

Mineral coal, however, is not always the same in appearance, character or quality; but the only difference exists in the various degrees of its component parts. That is, in the quantity of hydrogen and carbon which it may contain. A rich bituminous coal, like that mined in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and at the Westmoreland mines, contains:

Fixed carbon or coke	59,50 per cent.
Volatile matter	36,00 "
Ash or earthy matter	4,50 "
	100,00 "

The still richer cannel coal contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of volatile matter, and of course a smaller per centage of fixed carbon. This volatile matter in coal is due, principally, to an excess of hydrogen and free carbon, with a small amount of both oxygen and nitrogen. But since hydrogen gas is the cause and contesting agent of this part of mineral coal; since it is that part first driven off by heat, whether in the grate, the stove or the furnace, we must consider it as the cause of *smoke*, in fact smoke is only a heavy gas, and may, perhaps, properly be termed *heavy disunited hydrogen*, which is composed of one part carbon and two parts hydrogen of volume. Smoke, however, contains a large proportion of oxygen and nitrogen.

The semi-bituminous coal contains less hydrogen or volatile matter, and may be represented by the coal of the Cumberland region, in Maryland, which contains as an average:

Fixed carbon or coke	79,00 per cent.
Volatile matter	25,00 "
Ash or earthy matter	6,00 "
	100,00 "

This coal makes a very strong blaze, with much flame, but produces much less *smoke* than the coals in Pittsburgh; and as we suppose, we still find the coal growing less and less volatile and less and less "*smoky*." The coal of Broad Top coal field may be denominated semi-anthracite, and its component parts stated thus:

Fixed carbon	83,00 per cent.
Volatile matter	14,00 per cent.
Ash	3,00 per cent.
	100,00 per cent.

Still further East we find the anthracite coal fields in the coves and valleys of Schuylkill county, and which produce little or nosmoke in combustion, and for this reason the Government used it exclusively in our vessels of war during the late war for the Union, the strongest fire, and the largest additions of fresh coals in the furnaces, producing no perceptible smoke; while the blockade runners not being always able to obtain Pennsylvania coal, or Welsh anthracite, could be detected as far as the eye could reach, by the dark stream of smoke that followed in their wake.

The component parts of the average anthracites are:

Fixed carbon	90,00 per cent.
Volatile matter, chiefly water	3,00 "
Ash or earthy matter	7,00 "
	100,00 "

It will thus appear evident that the volatile parts of coal produces all the smoke, and that the agent of producing cause is the hydrogen gas which coal contains. This may considered a simple statement by those who know "all about it," but not better calculated to aid the statement is a fact, and that it is such, all who know that "coal will burn" are ready to admit.

The cause of smoke being known and admitted as hydrogen gas, chiefly, it will next be instructive to know something about this gas, for explorations of developing the same. Hence no chemist—neither practical nor amateur chemists—may be surprised to learn that hydrogen is the lightest and most inflammable of all common gases, and that compared with the elements it stands in the—

DENSITY OF GASES COMPARED WITH AIR AT 1,000

Carbonicacid gas	1,527
Oxygen	1,111
Atmospheric air	1,000
Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen	972
Nitrogen	959
Steam at 212°	625
Light Carburetted Hydrogen	555
Atmospheric air rarified by 500° of heat	503
Hydrogen	69

Yet light as this gas really is of itself, a mixture of two volumes or atoms of hydrogen with one of oxygen form water; or by weight 88,9 of oxygen to 11,1 of hydrogen.

By mixing one volume of carbon with two of hydrogen, we have a light carburetted hydrogen gas, such as we use for gas light, and such as aereal navigators use to inflate balloons. With one equivalent of each, we have heavy carburetted hydrogen, and a greater excess makes smoke, with the addition of air. Therefore one half of this vapor is carbon, which, when condensed, is coal, diamonds, &c., the heaviest of solids. Yet the small proportion of this light hydrogen takes it up the chimney into the air. But carbon itself is rarified by heat, and both coke and anthracite coal when perfectly consumed passes up the stack as *carbonic acid*, or when only imperfect combustion takes place, as *carbonic oxide*. The first is one equivalent of carbon and two of oxygen, and the latter one of carbon and one of oxygen.

S. H. D.

PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1866.

VACATION RAMBLES.

Fort Wayne—A Scrap of History—Business—Railroads—Shops of the Fort Wayne Road—A Superb Passenger Conch—Churches, Schools, Crops, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, August, 1, 1866.

General Anthony Wayne, with all his faults, was a brave man, and in his day rendered important service to his country; and it is fitting that his name and memory should be perpetuated in that of one of the most important cities in the young and growing State of Indiana. The Maumee river, which empties into Lake Erie, at Toledo, Ohio, is formed by the junction of the St. Mary and the St. Joseph at Fort Wayne. The young city presides at the wedding of the two streams like a bishop at the marriage ceremony. During the time of the Indian wars a fort was erected at this point and named in honor of the General. The city takes its name from the fort. Even the *subsequent* of the General is preserved in the name of a resort for pleasure-seekers, called "Mad Anthony's Park."

As a business point and railroad center, Fort Wayne is becoming more important every year. The soil to the north and northeast of the city is rich and productive, and large quantities of produce of almost every kind are brought here for shipment to other points. To the south and southwest the soil is not so fertile. Ample facilities for trade and travel are afforded by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, now every where recognized as one of our great national thoroughfares; the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, connecting Toledo, Ohio, and Keokuk, Iowa; and the Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from Toledo to Evansville, in this State, a distance of three hundred miles. The latter is used exclusively for the transportation of heavy freight. In addition to these a road is in process of construction from Grand Rapids, in Michigan, to this place, and another has been surveyed from here to Cincinnati. These thoroughfares afford ample facilities for communication with all parts of the country, and, with the other advantages possessed by the city, must sooner or later determine to it a large population. The present population of some twenty thousand would soon be largely augmented, were there dwellings for their accommodation.

Owing to the high price of coal there is comparatively little manufacturing done. There are three foundries, one hub and spoke manufactory, one paper mill and three flouring mills, the latter convert a large amount of wheat into flour of a good quality. Merchandising is principally confined to the retail trade. The proximity of Fort Wayne to Cincinnati and Chicago, interferes with the building up of large wholesale establishments. There are, however, a few wholesale or rather jobbing houses, which do a fair amount of business.

One of the principal sources of wealth to the city is the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which disburses large sums of money every month. It has immense shops here and gives employment to hundreds of hands. Daily twelve hundred of the employees of the road are either located here permanently or make it their headquarters. The shops are admirably managed, and are well worth a visit. During the day your correspondent had the pleasure of examining one of the most elegant passenger cars ever constructed in this country. It is designed for the use of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and seems to be perfect in its appointments. In addition to the usual washing and sleeping apartments, there is a parlor, dining room and reception room. The Kitchen, with all necessary arrangements for cooking, is in an adjoining car. The windows are of ground glass, beautifully flowered, colored and furnished with silk curtains. The cushions are of the finest material and finish. Rich mirrors adorn the parlors, and rich Brussels carpet cover the floors. The carver and silver plater have each furnished their contributions. The car has cost "no end of expense" in its construction, and they have been conveyed to the letter. Your readers may have an opportunity of seeing it, as the design is to send it to New York for exhibition, before it is forwarded to its owners.

Nearly all the religious denominations are represented at Fort Wayne, the Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Catholic taking the lead. Most of the church edifices are plain, without much effort at architectural display. A better taste, however, is beginning to manifest itself. The Catholic Cathedral, one hundred and eighty-eight feet in length by eighty-eight in width, has a beautiful interior, though very plain externally. The Episcopalians also are erecting a handsome edifice, to be carried until six feet in length, with arched roof, stained glass windows, tower and spire, and spire one hundred and forty-three feet in height.

The Lutherans have a college here for young men and the Methodists one for both sexes. The former is enjoying a fair measure of prosperity, but the latter is not so well attended. As present is now making to secure funds to liquidate the debt on the College, and also give it an endowment.

As this is an agricultural region, and your readers are nearly all interested in the subject, it would hardly be proper to close this letter without a reference to the crops. It is sufficient to state that they are all good, with the single exception of the wheat. This is a failure for this region. I have more to say of the Hoosiers, and their growing State, but must reserve it for a future letter.

I. C. P.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.
Lightning Fly Killer.

Butcher's Bead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Butcher's Bead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Butcher's Bead Shot for Bed Bugs.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.
Fruit Wax. Indigo. Sponges.

In short, we have a very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, to which we call the attention of Country Merchants and Consumers, who will, we are confident, find with us inducements superior to any other house.

McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 88 Market Street, corner Diamond.
Near Fifth Street.

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METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
200 MULBERRY STREET, N. Y.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical use for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen so favorably results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS,
DANIEL WISE,
THOS. CARLTON,
J. B. McFERRIN,
JAMES M'LOY,
D. W. CLARK,
J. PORTER,
WM. A. SCOTT.

The following Pittsburgh gentlemen, well known as practical machinists, and dealers in machinery at the late Allegheny County Fair, reported that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the most simple and thorough in construction, and on account of its superior workmanship, may be considered the BEST MACHINE for family and general purposes, and therefore award it the first premium.

HUGH M. BOLE,
JARED M. BRUSH.
RICHARD NEVILL,
JAS. REES,
A. W. FOSTER, JR.

SALESROOM, 27 FIFTH STREET,
1y27

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with the colorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. my15-w&sr

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POTTSVILLE, PA.

aug8-8

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of MATTHEW ELDER, late of Elder's Mills, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate of said MATTHEW ELDER, deceased, to wit: All that certain tract of land situated in Darlington and South Beaver townships, in the county aforesaid, bounded on the west by land of Wm. H. Knight, on the north by other lands of said deceased, recently sold to Elder McGeehan, on the east by land of James M Millin and other lands of Elder, and on the south by land of Thomas E. Elder, containing about 85 acres, about 60 cleared, and under good fence, with a Grist and Saw Mill, Store House, with Dwelling House attached, Cellar underneath, Double Portico to dwelling; a large two story Brick Mansion House, with basement story of stone, and with all the necessary machinery therein for carding, Woolen Factory, the building and machinery being in good order, and of capacity sufficient for a large manufacturing business. The whole water power of the Little Beaver Creek is available for manufacturing purposes at the point, and the Dam, Race, &c., are substantial and in good order. Also, a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen attached, double porch, &c. Also, a good double Frame Barn, with good stone foundation, and a large Wagon Shed and Corn Crib. Also, a two story Frame Warehouse, and two hewed log Tenant Houses on the premises. Also, a small tract of land adjoining the Darlington township, in said county, bounded on the west by other lands of said Matthew Elder, recently sold to Elder and McGeehan, on the north by lands of S. C. Glasgow, on the east by lands belonging to Archibald

The Daily Commercial

ANNIE'S AWAY.

The dead leaves crackle beneath my tread,
Where the naked poplars cast their shadows throw,
While slowly goes sailing along o'erhead
A cawing crow.

I pass the door and the garden gate,
Which has opened to welcome me many a day;
Too soon did I go; I return too late—
Annie's away.

Eyes I love to gaze into two well,
Lips whose enchantment constrained me to stay,
Sadly I shake off their lingering spell—
Annie's away.

To Annie a wooer came out of the East,
Wealthy, and handsome, and gallant, and gay,
He bade the bells ring, and he summoned the priest,
And bore her away.

Sweet wishes, and wishes, deep down in my heart
You were hidden—I dared not to own you; to day
I bid you come forth and I tell you depart—
Now Annie's away.

There is life in the sun, there is work to be done;
Fresh flowers will spring where the old ones decay;
A friend I may be, a fond love none
To her that's away.

Of the flowers a lesson of patience I'll learn—
Of the flowers, that wait their bright summer array;
The violet, the lily, the rose will return,
And she that's away.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Amusing Account of his Private Life—A Peep into the Sanctum-Sanctorum. Narcissism—How he takes his Bath, Coffee, Whisky, and Beefsteak—His Game Foot and old Silver "Turnip"—Etc., Etc.

To the Editor of the Hartford Evening Press:

SIR:—The following article which I translate from the last number of the *Gartenlaube*, a weekly illustrated paper of Leipsic, Germany, in general a very good paper, too), may not be thought uninteresting by your readers.

This German journal is certainly so far ahead of our home papers in possessing an efficient corps of correspondents that it seems a pity that the American public should have such valuable information withheld from them. I therefore feel in duty bound to furnish you with the following. The article can be found, by those desirous of perusing the original, in the 8th number of the *Gartenlaube*, page 381, and is entitled

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN PRIVATE.

The following particulars relative to the private life of the President of the United States of North America (who as is well known, raised himself from the station of a common sailor to the head of one of the mightiest nations on the earth), we have taken from American sources, and cannot but prove interesting to our readers:—

"From October 1 to April 1, President Johnson rises regularly at 7 o'clock, and from April 1 to October 1 at 6, no matter at what hour he may have retired to rest. His chamber is furnished with the greatest simplicity. A large (very water-cooler, "turnip," which he possesses (as tailor's apprentice, still serves him as mepiece. This (before retiring) he always rups up with his own hands at the head of his d. In the morning Mr. Johnson first goes to small bathing room adjoining his bed-chamber, for he is a great believer in cold baths, and joys them to the intiest extent. He then bemes much attention upon the feet, which are ill very handsome, and then upon his finger nils. His toilette is always completed in half hour. Hereupon he proceeds to his study, here he remains from 8 to 10, reading the pas or writing those remarkable messages that ve so often created a sensation. These he metimes shows to his friends—the radicals—for making them public. Before the President enters his study a servant places a very rge coffee-pot upon the writing table. Mr. hnson has a great love for coffee, and while wora consumes with much gusto an immense antity of it, but always without sugar or ilk.

"No living creature is permitted to enter his udy while he remains there, with the single ception of a great black cat, the declared fa rite of the President, which, purring, takes accustomed place on the table to the left of writing materials. From 10 to 11 o'clock the sident receives visitors, petitioners, deputas, etc. At 11, together with his family, he ces lunch, generally of a very simplified descrip n. At table he is quite lively, and generally ds the conversation. At 12 he presides at binet meetings, or receives foreign ambassa rs or distinguished persons who have sought audience. At 3 he takes a walk either in the utiful gardens which surround the 'White use' or in the city of Washington.

"He usually stops off very quickly, one might rly call it a sort of trot. Unfortunately, he n upon one of his left toes a corn which causes m much pain; for this reason his left boot is ays made larger than the right, presenting a lous appearance while walking. At 5 he ks smokes constantly, but he has not chewed acco (a habit to which he was formerly ad ted) since he became President. His cigars, the first quality, of course, are sent directly m Havana to him by the well known house of ini.

At four o'clock the President goes to dinner, ing first taken an appetizer in the shape of tiff glass of whisky. During the meal his rest and most intimate friends post him up il the most interesting and important items daily news. He is fond of laughing and is a d lover of witty anecdotes. His frugality almost become proverbial—he eats very lit ment, and never touches pork, especially e 'trichine' have been talked of. He is l of salt water crabs and fried oysters, and s a passionate liking for rice. At five o'clock ner is generally over; various fine wines then brought in, of which the President s but very little, closing the meal (unfortu with another ration of coffee.

Mr. Johnson then proceeds immediatly to study, reads the evening papers, Congressi documents, etc., then devoting some time favorite literary authors, among whom Plu h occupies the first place—this in transla of course. At eight o'clock the President se tea with his family, and returns at 9 to tudy again, where the traditional coffee-pot privileged eat are to receive him as in the ning. As from this hour (9 P. M.) none can admitted to his presence, he takes his ease, works either in his shirt sleeves or in a t-flounced dressing gown. At midnight he es to rest, having first paid another visit to oathing-room. His sleep is quiet, as is his cience. No one has ever heard him snore, he himself declares that he never dreams. r six hours' sleep he feels perfectly refresh and ready to begin his active life again. He ardly ever sick, but when he feels unwell, ures himself after his own fashion, and ets a doctor come near him. Towards ades the President is very amiable and po and in his youth he said to have been a ladies' man. Mr. Johnson is an excellent and father, always equal and pleasant e disposition, with an open, compassionate t for all his friends."

Law and Ventilation.

der this head an English medical journal that the superintendence of the House of mons and the Law Courts of Westminster the hands of Dr. Percy, but the gentleman ot always have his way in the Law Courts the judges rule supreme, and one of the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, has, it ap , an especial contempt for ventilation. At , at all events, to currents of fresh te therefore, a few weeks ago, had the ven g process of his court arrested. The re of this order are shown in the following ment, which tells of the analysis of a few s of air taken from the court, when it had n so that the Lord Chief Justice considered reable. Dr. Angus Smith, who made the ua ion, reports that the specimens of the r are the most deficient in oxygen of specimens found by him during the day in ited places above ground. The first is as exactly the same as that found in the cenr of galleries in metalliferous mines; that the lantern is nearly the same as that nens found close to the shafts of the same s—meaning, of course, the average of specimens. Dr. Smith has not known ills or workshops so deficient in air. He lets a room but and insidious very bad they lose two thousand of oxygen out of ion of parts. The moisture from the ow was collected, and there were several s obtained, and more might have been found. It was perspiration in great part; eel of it was distinct. More tmange of l not purify a room like this. A current lass through it for a long time, until ete oxidation, or union of the oxygen of with the feild substances, takes place.

The Lake Superior Country.

V. E. Logan has given evidence before the al Committee of the Canadian Parlia on the north shore of Lake Superior. He hat there is about one thousand three d square miles of the upper copper g series, and about six hundred square of the lower copper bearing series. On ition the latter series gives about two nd square miles. This is much less than American side. He says that copper, ad, nickel, manganese, barytes, cobalt imuth, will ultimately become available ing industry in this region. The copper t present worked are the Brace, Wellnar d Copper Bay on Lake Huron, and an ian company for iron ore in Mecnipicoguer, on Lake Superior. He attributes ppearance of the American mines on the ide of Lake Superior to the millions of expended in practically testing them, logical indications are the same on the an side. He states that the simplicity of the an system of granting lands; while on ndian side an explorer has either to take ip with him into the unsurveyed reorder to furnish a plan required by the rtment, or after search for mine, made his ex n, must, at great expense, go after a , running the risk of having a claim e mineral spot for the same location ce. This he says has happened more ce.

ACCIDENT IN LAYING THE GREAT CABLE.

The following is an extract from the journhe Great Eastern: All went well until the 18th (Greenwich time), when the block was given to be stopped, for- before entering the paying-out machine stoppers of hemp with chains were on near the wiged astern, and Mr. Canne orders to stand by to let go the buoy, s not very cheering to hear; but though and collected man as the outlook was confidence in the skill and experience would extricate e from the danger in which it was so fishing line was ever entangled more rope when we thrust up in apparently danger from the eye of the cable to s. There were at least five thousand ger moving in this state, and in the mid- rain and increasing wind the cable to work to disentangle it. The Dolthere, too, patiently following the they showed themselves, the crew now ain forward and now aft, until at last acter of the tangle was seen, and soon e apparent that are long the cable s saved and unbroken. Then it was aptain Anderson was at the taffrail, watching the strain on the rope we anely make it out the night was so endeavoring to keep it up and down, raising with paddle and screw.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

—A Boston exchange ound the cable succeed we may expect large amounts of capital offering for blishment of rival lines, especially e present enterprise promise high re- ion by virtue of exorbitant charges, he route via Greenland and Labrador, ject bottering up Europe. Transatlantic , which proposes to submerge a cable t Falmouth, England, to Oporto, then from Oporto to Flores, one of es about 60 miles, and finally from the Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The French s line to Cape St. Vincent, the coast of, the Canary Islands, and thence to de, and onward to the Brazilian coast, come into notice. But except observ- ill be taken of the preference to the pro- nsurance and efficiency of the Atlantic field.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line.....	2.00 a m	Day Express.....	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1.....	6.30 a m	Wall's No. 1.....	6.30 a m
Hellaton No. 1.....	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2.....	8.50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11.05 a m
Johnstown ac.....	9.30 a m	Wall's No. 2.....	10.20 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3.....	11.50 a m
Phila. Express..	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac..	2.50 p m
N. York Exp....	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3.....	2.05 p m	Phila. Express.	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4.....	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4.....	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5.....	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5.....	7.00 p m	Fast Line.....	10.15 p m
Altoona ace and Emig't train...	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6.....	10.50 p m
Day Express....	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a.m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's station at 2 00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.30 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my27 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
&c.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.....	2 05 A. M	Chicago Ex.....	2 20 A. M
Cleveland Ex..	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp.	2 10 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp..	10 40 "
Cl. & Wstg. Ac	6 40 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail.	6 45 "	Mail Express	3 30 P. M
Cl. & Wstg. Ex.	1 55 P. M	Cl. & Wstg. Ex	5 10 "
Chicago Ex....	2 10 "	Erie Express	6 25 "
Wheeling Exp.	5 35 "	Chicago Ex....	9 30 "
Cl. & Wstg. Ac	11 00 "	Cl. & Wstg. Ac	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brtn, Accm	9 00 A. M	N. Brtn Accm	6 50 A. M
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Brtn "	8 15 "
"	11 50 "	Weirsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 35 P. M	N. Castle "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	Wellsville "	11 15 "
Leesdale "	4 30 "	"	1 05 "
N. Brtn "	5 20 "	N. Brtn. "	4 05 "
N. Brtn. "	6 15 "	Leesdale "	4 20 "
Leesdale "	10 15 "	"	7 05 "

Sat 11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and no Sun Saturd'y | Arrive Allegheny 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Arrive at	Leave
First Kiskiminetas Ac...	6 30 A M	10 20 P M
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	9 00 "	6 00 P M
First Hulton Accom.....	9 00 "	11 20 A M
Parnassus do	12 30 P M.	2 00 P M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P M.	
Second Hulton Accom..	2 30 "	4 40 P M
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	4 45 "	10 05 P M
Third Hulton Accom..	5 45 "	6 50 P M
Fourth "	6 20 "	8 00 P M
oda Works.		8 00 "

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8 10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 50 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

jy31

CHANGE OF TIME.
Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, May 14th, 1866, Trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail.....	2.10 A. M.	9.15 P. M
Express.....	2.20 P. M.	10.00 P. M
Fast Line.....	11.00 P. M.	7.30 A. M
Way Accommodation.....	6.10 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Steubenville Accom.....	4.40 P. M.	8.15 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.

jy7

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express.....	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n..	6.15 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
First Mail Express	8.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Second "	10.00 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
Braddock's	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.

Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton.....1.00 p. m. 10.00 a. m.

For tickets apply to

J. R. KING, Agent.
W. R. STOUT, Superintendent.

mh15

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago R. W. AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO

Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c,

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR

MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, ERIE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W LEAVE PITTSBURGH at 2.05 A. M., and Allegheny 3.30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.

Be sure they read via

Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

O. M'LAREN, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER, GENERAL TICKET AGENT.

mh8

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stankope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Gilphant's C. R. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,

MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.

AGENT FOR

Philadelphia Coarse Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Ammonia Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.

OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.

aug2-ly

O. S. RYAN.....IND. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms.

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Portsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 28, 25, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia pattern, 48 pounds to the yard.

jy6

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a

writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Custom House, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the

28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the H. linden farm (and an equal fourth interest in the household, containing 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying in Pitcairn's tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land owned by E. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the east by the Rookert and Ryner farms; on the south by the Rooker farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holinden, upon which said farm the city of Pittsburgh is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York and Shamburg road; on the east by Rickett's heirs; south by Phillip's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by T. Dale.

Also, four tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Cleveland Lot. Said property is bounded as follows, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by L. Woodcock.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Allison; N. by lands formerly owned by Brown; W. by lands formerly owned by J. Walter Breden, and on the S. by the N. Y. Starr Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Rooker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: S. by Morey farm; E. by the Hyner farm; S. by the Reynolds and Copeland farms, and on the W. by Walter Holinden and Blackmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the feed two and three-quarters acres (2¾) on Cherry Run, State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the celebrated Reed Well, and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 110 barrels per day jointly, and one well being bored, now down 300 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, and to be sold by E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Parcus T. Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.

jy28 lits 10

LEATHER BELTING—
CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Pennsylvania, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Patent stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Saw Mills and heavy work. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

jel-3m W&F

SODA ASH.—100 CASKS BEST

50 Casks Best Brands Refined Soda Ash, In store and for sale by

JOHN D. CANFIELD & SON.

PANEL DECORATIONS.

For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No 107 Market street.

jy28 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED

BRADBURY,

NEW YORK, AND

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co.'S COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY BASS INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.

WAMELINK & BARR.

jy28 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

CARPETS.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c

Preparatory to receiving an unusually Large FALL STOCK we are now closing out our choice assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRUSSELS, THREE PLIES, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

At prices that cannot be obtained elsewhere. A large and well selected lot of

CANTON MATTINGS

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Imported before the advance in Gold, and now selling off at the

LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

jy27 23 FIFTH STREET.

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Imported by

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

jy31

We have now landing in New York, per Steamer "Marathon," the first arrival of our importation for Fall of

Crossby's Celebrated Tapestry,

AND

Body Brussels Carpets

We have selected the patterns with great care expressly for our City Trade, and can offer our customers styles that are not to be found elsewhere, and at the

Lowest Wholesale Prices of the New York and Boston Markets.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,

jy28

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 87 Fourth Street,

We have on hand a very Superior stock of

CARPETING,

Of Every Description and Every Grade of Quality.

OIL CLOTHS,

Extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

EVERY KIND IN USE.

HEARTH RUGS,

DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c.

All of which we will sell at the lowest market rates.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

ap4 FORMERLY W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

E. MEGRAW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

AND

Wholesale Dealers

In all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,

No. 31 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy25-tm Factory 53 and 55 HAND STREET.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from feather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and Gathers. Having reduced the Sewing Machine to the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS

NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,

je20-3mcod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and thus all trouble of winding thread is avoided. Runs silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the most elastic of leather, so that all liability to break in washing, ironing, or wear.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is based upon the patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co., bought as such, viz: On the fourth by land owned by E. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon; on the south by the Rooker farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holinden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York and Shamburg road; on the east by Rickett's heirs; south by Phillip's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by T. Dale.

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Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, and to be sold by E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Parcus T. Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.

jy28 lits 10

INSURANCE.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods,

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS, RIBBONS and FLOWERS, RUCHES, ILLUSION, CRAPES, LACES, FRAMES, BIANDS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, and ORNAMENTS, BONNET and HAT BLOCKS, SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market street.

ap18

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,

PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES

MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,

FINE FANS, NECKLACES,

NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,

Courvoisier's and Jouvin's

KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

aug1

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

46 ACRES OF LAND,

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes' walk of Broadhead station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated, and for country residence or for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by a few judicious side division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker. No. 102 Fourth street.

au8

FOR SALE,

119½ ACRES OF LAND, in Cecil township, Washington county, one mile south of Venice, four miles from Burgh road, and fronting on the Ohio river. 90 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance in good timber. Churches and school within one mile.

JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS.

au3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS,

In the midst of fertile Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and 90 miles by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as Scully's Springs. Specific analysis of the mineral water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of the Water. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS.

au2

FOR SALE—

500 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and 600 acres near Noblestown, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker. No. 102 Fourth street.

jy17

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The road runs directly through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remainder 50 acres in timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker. No. 102 Fourth street, or E. C. KEYS.

jy3 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHARLES AUCHINCLOSS, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN MELLON, WM. REED, ALLEN KIRPATRICK, JOSEPH H. HILL, WM. S. HAVEN.

ap2-eod

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

(late Pittsburgh Trust Company) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully solicit the services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that every interest entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banking and Exchange throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. SPEER, FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JOHN H. BAILSTON, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, President JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

au7

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,

TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS, BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

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60 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

COOK, BROS & CO.,

jy17 12 Smithfield street.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

20 lbf. bbls. Prime Roll Butter:
10 kgs Prime Roll Butter.

For sale by

JOHN D. CANFIELD,

jy26

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,

Second Floor, Burke's Building,

59 FOURTH STREET.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE EFFECTED IN FIRST CLASS COMPANIES at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

AGENTS FOR

Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn
North American Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
New England Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.
North American Transit, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24-6m

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID

At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.

FIRE, LIFE, Marine and Accident INSURANCE

TAKEN AT

J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,

37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over - - - - - - - - $1,500,000
Lorillard - - - - - - - - - - 1,400,000
North American - - - - - - - 750,000
Arctic - - - - - - - - - - - 600,000
Home - - - - - - - - - - - 1,300,000
Rassnoti - - - - - - - - - - 250,000
New York Accidental - - - - - 250,000
New York Life - - - - - - - 5,000,000

Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly FIRST CLASS, and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.

Applications for Insurances received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by J. W. ARROTT, Ag't.

my19-3m No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

ALEX. NIMICK,	ANDREW ACKLEY,
R. MILLER, jr.	ALEXANDER SPROTT,
JAMES McCULLEY	DAVID M. LEVY,
NATH'L HOLMES	REES J. THOMAS,
C. R. HERON,	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
JAMES P. HANNA.	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec'y

jy24-ly

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Insures against all kinds

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, August 10, 1866.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

United States District Court.

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The case of the United States vs. James U. Gillespie, indicted for selling lumber in the Twenty-Third Collection District without a U. S. Monongahela Navigation at 90%. There is little disposition either to buy or sell bank stocks. Those who hold them find no difficulty in borrowing money upon them, and buyers consider the whole list above intrinsic value, in view of the business being competed for by so many, and the necessary expensive force of officers attached to each. There may be a time when the business of this community will make banking more profitable than it now is, but at present there is not sufficient to make it pay.

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Government Securities and Railway stocks, it will be seen, advanced sharply over yesterday's quotations. Ten-forties are nearly par, but it must be remembered that the semi-annual coupon is within three weeks of maturity, when, at the present price of gold it will be worth $3 70, so that about 96 is the real cost of Ten-forties at present rates. It is now probable that the money market will be kept easy, in view of effecting a sale of a new five-per cent loan at par, to absorb the maturing certificates of Indebtedness. Ten-forties are now a good purchase.

—The New York *Times* says: We do not volunteer this opinion, but venture to give it in reply to numerous private and earnest inquiries made of us in reference to the prospects of the market for some weeks to come. The demand to pay Customs will continue at the rate of about $800,000 per day. There will be no disbursements from the Treasury for Gold interest this month, and only two and a half millions out of the New York office in September. In reference to the Treasury entering the market as a seller, we know nothing at present. Judging from the precedent of last Summer and Fall, we should say that the Secretary will not suffer the daily Custom House demand, of itself, to materially advance the price without disposing, in a quiet way, of something like his current surplus receipts.

—The oil trade is just now suffering from a depression in prices as one of the results of a largely increased production; but there is no despondency among producers, who anticipate a favorable turn before the close of the month. The increased production of this year over 1865, to the 15th of August, exceeds 600,000 barrels, and will probably amount for the year to one million barrels. There is not, however, as yet any considerable accumulation of stock in any of the leading markets, in consequence of the immense exports, which exceed 700,000 barrels to the 15th of August, against about 3,000,000 in 1865. The bulk of the product is now being held in tank for a change in the market. At Oleopolis there are 30,000 barrels in store that will be sent east during the months, and 30,000 more at Pithole, while the quantity at other points would probably increase the present aggregate stock in the Venango region to 100,000 barrels.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, August 10, 1866. }

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Flour—Is in fair demand. Sales 40 bbls in lots, at $9 50@10 for superfine; $10 50@11 for extra; $11@12 for family; $12@13 50 for fancy.

Grain—The demand is falling off. Prices have declined. Time will not allow us to find no difficulty in borrowing money upon them, and buyers consider the whole list above intrinsic value, in view of the business being competed for by so many, and the necessary expensive force of officers attached to each. There may be a time when the business of this community will make banking more profitable than it now is, but at present there is not sufficient to make it pay.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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The Grand Jury returned the bill against Zeloter I. Webster, charged with exercising the business of conveyancer without a United States license, "ignoramus."

The case of the United States vs. James U. Gillespie, indicted for selling lumber in the Twenty-Third Collection District without a U. S. Monongahela Navigation at 90⅝. There United States license, was taken up. There were fourteen other parties indicted for the same offense, but they were all tried together as a test case, Gillespie, it appears, is a member of the firm of Gillespie & Co., residents of Jefferson county, in the Nineteenth Collection District, and on the 2d of June, 1865, obtained a license in the name of the firm. On obtained a license in the name of the firm. On the 20th of June, 1865, he purchased some lumber in Allegheny City, in the Twenty-third District, where he sold about one thousand dollars' worth of it. It was claimed on the part of the prosecution that they could not sell lumber in any other than the district in which the license is issued. The jury returned a special verdict, of which the following is an extract:

"If the Court be of opinion that the facts herein found are sufficient in law to constitute the offense as charged, then we find the defendants guilty in the manner and form as they stand indicted. But if the Court be of opinion that the facts as herein found are insufficient in point of law to constitute said offense, then we find the defendants not guilty."

The case will be argued by the counsel on both sides, and an opinion given by the Court.

John McCleary was next arraigned on an indictment, for having in his possession counterfeit currency. Some time since, it appears, McCleary, who is quite an old man, was found lying beastly drunk in the Diamond Market, by Constable Thomas. He was taken to the lock-up, and, as the usual custom is, he was searched. There was found upon him a person three hundred dollars in counterfeit fifty cent notes. He was accordingly taken before the Commissioner and committed for trial. Upon being arraigned in Court yesterday, he pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. McCleary is an old offender, having been convicted in 1859 of counterfeiting gold coin, and sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

The case of the United States vs. John Gill and John McGurn, indicted for passing a counterfeit National Bank note, was then taken up. It is alleged that some time ago the defendants entered the "Lumberjack" saloon, kept by Fred. Weis, on the corner of Fifth and Union streets, and procured some liquor, which they paid for with a twenty dollar note, purporting to be on the First National Bank of Portland, receiving the change in currency. A short time afterwards the note was ascertained to be counterfeit, and the defendants were arrested and held for trial. The jury yesterday instructed the jury to return a sealed verdict. Jury out.

Court adjourned until this morning.

A Palace on Wheels.

We yesterday examined at the Union Depot, a car recently built by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, for the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which for elegance and utility surpasses anything in the car line we have ever seen. Entering the front door—for the ends are distinguished as front and rear—you have on your right a baggage room designed to be used in storing the mattresses, and in a cosy nook on the left an ornamental stove, with all necessary appurtenances. Advancing you stand between two magnificent state rooms, which are parlors by day and sleeping rooms by night. The richly cushioned sofas are extended so as to form a capacious double bed, and by an ingenious arrangement that which seems to be the ceiling, assumes a horizontal position responsive to the touch of a spring, disclosing a berth fit for a queen. The ladies' state room opens into a minature dressing room, complete in every detail. Beyond these are four sections, two on either side, each containing two small sofas, which, when made up at will, a mirror and small table. Beyond these the hall opens into a magnificent parlor, twenty feet by ten, furnished in the most luxurious and costly manner. Ova mirrors are set in the panels over each window, and two large ones in massive gilt frames depend from either side of the entrance; while cushioned arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, ottomans, and all the appurtenances of a first class drawing room, add an air of elegance and comfort to the car that is indescribable. The finish is of beautiful stained walnut. At the rear of the car can be seen the washstands and the coolest, and most exquisitely furnished little smoking room imaginable. Eight large and costly lamps are suspended from the raised roof. The entire cost of this triumph of art was $20,000. It was built at Fort Wayne, Indiana, under the direction of Isaac Pripps, Master Machinist of the Western Division of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and of William Wardrop, Master Car-builder. The officers of the road and a few invited guests took a trip to New Castle yesterday in the car, and were highly delighted with the ease and comfortable motion thereof. An elegant lunch was served up in the car, which was partaken of during the trip, and a most delightful excursion it proved. The party returned to Pittsburgh at half-past six, all of one mind—that is to say, that the mechanics of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Works are masters of workmen, tasteful and skillful in the highest degree.

United Presbyterian.

The minutes of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, show the following statistics in regard to that church: Pastors, 387; ministers without charge, 162; licentiates, 48; congregations, 686; families, 20,655; communicants, 56,388; received by profession during the year, 4,901; infant baptisms, 3,701; adult baptisms, 478; officers and teachers in Sabbath schools, 3,228; average attendance of pupils in Sabbath schools, 17,076. Contributions: Home Missions, $20,389; Foreign Missions, $10,227; Freedmen's Mission, $14,961; Educational, $7,482; Publication, $3,076; Church Extension, $9,; Aged Ministers' Fund, $1,; Legacies, $; Donations from Congregations, $28,596; Salaries by Assembly, $9,075; General Contributions, $22,551. Total, $360,0.

CITIZEN ASSAULTED.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a citizen named Wesling, while passing along Federal street, Allegheny, in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, was knocked down by two young men, named James McGeegan and Thomas M'Nance. His cries for assistance were heard by officers Campbell and Smith, of the night police, who hastened to the scene, and discovered Mr. Welsh lying on the pavement, and his assailants running down the street. Supposing that Mr. Welsh had been seriously injured, the officers fired at the retreating party three times, but they continued their flight until they reached the lower end of the first ward, where they were overtaken and arrested. Yesterday they had a hearing before the Mayor, but as Mr. Welsh, who had only been but slightly injured, declined to prosecute, they were discharged upon the payment of a fine of fifteen dollars each and costs for disorderly conduct.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A colored man named John Scott was arrested and taken before Mayor McCarthy yesterday, on charges of larceny and assault and battery with intent to kill, preferred by Richard Barr. Barr states that early yesterday morning he observed Scott stealing two horse shoes from the stable of John McFadden, on Strawberry alley. He accosted Scott and asked him what he was doing, when the latter replied that he "wanted them to pitch quoits with," and he picked them up and left the alley. Barr "collared" Scott, and sent for a policeman. Scott made a desperate effort to free himself, and seizing a brick beat Barr over the head with it several times, injuring him severely. He was finally taken into custody and an apartment furnished him in the lock-up. He had a hearing in the afternoon, and was committed to jail to await trial, in default of $500 bail.

THE IRON CITY PARK RIOTERS.—A final hearing was had yesterday in the case of Jas Parkoline, John Barmettler, Gus. Patrick and John Dunmeyer, charged with riot and assault and battery upon M. Berger and A. Lorenz, with intent to kill, at the fight near Iron City Park, on Monday night. The hearing resulted in the discharge of Patrick and Dunmeyer, and the holding of Barmettler in the sum of one thousand dollars bail in each case to answer the charges of riot, and assault and battery with intent to kill Berger and Lorenz. The defendants obtained the bail required, and were released from custody.

ARREST OF SUPPESED HORSE THIEVES.—On Tuesday last two gray horses were stolen from the premises of Mr. F. S. Fawcett, in Beaver county. They were traced to this city and yesterday found in the possession of two men, Charles Sabby and Charles Stubega, in the Ninth ward. An information was made before Mayor McCarthy against Sabby and Stubega, charging them with stealing the horses. They were committed last evening and held to bail for a hearing.

BEAVER OIL REGION.—Mr. A. A. Milligan is now the agent for the COMMERCIAL at Island Run, Ohioville and Smith's Ferry, and persons desiring to have the paper left with them daily will be promptly served by leaving their names at Mr. Milligan's store, at Island Run. Mr. M. has for sale tobacco and cigars, of choice brands, as well as newspapers and periodicals of all descriptions.

THE WORKHOUSE.—The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the proposed County Workhouse, have not yet succeeded in securing a location. Twenty-two sites have already been offered, but they all appear to be open to objections, too far from the city, difficulty of access, want of water and coal, etc. The Commissioners, however, anticipate being able to make a selection in a short time.

THE OILMEN'S REGATTA.—The oil men of the Allegheny, now that dull times prevail in their business, propose to renew their aquatic sports on the Allegheny. In view of the "Tigers" crew proposed to row a four oared race with the crew of the "Big F," for the champion colors, which were prepared last season but never contested for. We have no doubt of the "Big F," will accept, and an exciting race may be expected.

ADMITTED TO U. S. COURTS.—In the United States District Court, yesterday, on motion of District Attorney, R. B. Carnahan, Wm. N. McCullough, Esq., of Clearfield county, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. On motion of Thos. J. Keenan, Esq., of Wheeling, West Virginia, he was also admitted to practice in the same Courts.

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone of the new German Catholic Church on Troy Hill will be laid on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, by the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The Hygeia and Enterprise B. B. Match.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the report of the base ball match between the Enterprise of nine and Hygeia, in yesterday's issue, there was a statement calculated to produce a wrong impression. It says "part of the 1st nine of the Enterprise played," whereas not a single one are members of the 1st nine—not even did the whole of the 2d nine play, two of the 2d nine being on as substitutes. On the other hand, the opposite side was composed of the Crescent and Hygeia Clubs combined, three of the former Club playing the most important positions. ENTERPRISE.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please specify the name Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

A cough, cold, or sore throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief. M W F & W

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, August 9, 1866.

CATTLE—The market since our last has contained a fair supply, reaching in the aggregate some 750 head, against 850 head last week. There was a steady demand; prices were uniform, and a fraction above those of last week—on stock cattle, 2¾c per cwt.; on prime fat 5¾c per cwt. The entire sales, as reported, reach 750 head against 731 head last week; pretty close calculating. The extreme rates were: Extra fat, $8 50@9 00; medium, $7 75@8 40; stock or inferior, $6 50@6 50. At the close of the market a limited amount was left over.

HOGS—We have nothing new to note in regard to hogs, being out of season. The only sales made were in a retail way, prices being governed by the size and condition. We quote nominally, at $10 00@11 00.

SHEEP—The market since our last was dull. The sales were few, principally for butchering purposes. So far as prices are concerned, last week's would answer on the present occasion.

LAMBS—But few lots were offered. The sales made were at $5 50@6 00 per head, lambs being considered a favorite meat this season of the year.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Marks & Trasserman	sold	various	sized lots,	100
head assorted at $6 75,	$7 00@8 62 ½ cwt.			
McAllister & Carr	disposed of, during the week,		105	
head, at $6 50,	$7 00@8 00 ₩ cwt.			
Gusdorf & Laffert	sold 17 head prime cattle for the			
Eastern market at $8 25.	The same firm sold 20 head			
to different purchasers at $7 50@8 00 ₩ cwt.				
Hazlewood & Blackstock	sold to Eastern dealers 70			
head of extra cattle at $8 87 ½ cwt.				
Hazlewood & Co sold,	principally to city butchers, 84			
head at $6 25@8 00 ₩ cwt.				
Shamburg sold a drove of	70 head at $7 33@8 62 ½ cwt.			
Kerwin sold 37 head at	$6 00@7 50 ₩ cwt.			
Myers & Needy sold	in lots 19 head, as follows:	30		
head at $8 00,	29 head stock at $5 00, and 60 head in lots,			
to suit purchasers, at $6 25@8 00.				
Greenwald & Kahn sold	17 head cows and heifers at			
$7 83.	The same firm made other sales, but preferred			
withholding the figures.				
Kraus & Hass sold	some 35 head.	We did not learn		
the figures.				

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, August 9, 1866.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CATTLE—The business at the Central Yards was the largest we have reported for some time. Buyers were numerous and took hold freely. There were several Eastern dealers on hand looking out for choice fat cattle. Taking the average, prices were the same as last week. The extreme we e $5@6 75. Last week's rates were precisely the same. The number sold this week reached 1,273 head; last week 1,007 head, being an increase of 266 head. The exports were: To Baltimore, none; Philadelphia, 1,077; New York, 993; Way, 544. Total, 2,836 against 2,878 last week—a falling off amounting to 332 head. The market closed with a fair number in the pens.

HOGS—The market seems to have quite adjourned over until after the warm weather is over. The entire week's sales foot up 600 head, a rather meagre report as compared with by gone days. The deficiency in quantity was in a measure made up in prices. We have sales reported at $11 40 per cwt. The transactions were as follows, as per cwt.: Packers figures are most too steep for our dealers. The week's exports were to New York 3,700 head; Philadelphia, 600; Baltimore, none; Philadelphia, 1,077; New York, 993; Way, 544. Total, 2,836 against 2,878 last week—a falling off amounting to 332 head. The market closed with a fair number in the pens.

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Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Hoff, Sharks & Co.	Hoff, Sharks & Co.	87	18,792	7.00
Ward	Wertz	85	17,700	7.35
Allodorf	McArdal	77	18,975	7.00
Smith	McCrystal	43	10,275	7.00
Snyder	McAllister &	16	18,225	7.00
Gibbs	Bone	80	15,900	7.00
Stille	McArdal	17	18,925	7.00
Smith	McArdal	20	17,750	7.00
McPherson	Wertz	18	18,900	7.50
Smith	Wertz	20	19,000	7.50
Ault & Co	Wertz	23	19,000	8.25
Ault	Landis	24	18,875	8.25
	Lewis	18	21,825	8.00
Stewart	Kurtz	20	19,000	8.00
Wertz	Rudrosh	20	16,500	6.00
Connell	Hoge	20	16,500	6.00
Smith	Wertz	35	35,450	6.00
Huff	Kudrosh	67	66,825	6.25
Wise	Mallory	20	19,750	6.00
Wertz	Marks	119	102,900	7.25
Hoge	Mountz	20	19,000	7.00
Ault	Mayne	19	19,250	8.12
Wright	Whitehouse	40	40,400	7.50
McAddal	Dawson	22	18,800	6.63
Mayne	Mayne	20	18,900	6.50
McFaddan	Auli	18	8,900	6.25
Huff	Hartley, Indiana	20	19,000	6.00
Huff	Mayne	41	41,275	7.75
Huff	McArdal	20	20,700	7.00
Ward	McArdal	17	17,800	6.87
Phillips	Mayne	18	18,450	6.75
Young	Mayne	38	38,000	6.50
Mooney	Miller	40	37,000	7.00
Hill	Mayne & Adams	48	52,243	8.10

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price
Stagely	Lafferty	185	17,700	$5 00
Shirley	Hesser	100	18,500	5 00
Sharp	Hesser	106	18,300	5 00
Fleming	Hesser	100	18,600	6 00
Brown	Hesser	201	18,550	5 25
Brown	Hesser	186	18,500	5 00
Kinsey	Hesser	206	18,875	5 00
Kiser	Hesser	204	18,425	5 00
Smith	Hesser	97	18,675	5 12
Law & Gray	Hesser	80	12,500	5 50
Hoffman	Hesser	100	18,750	5 00
Jones	Hesser	200	17,700	5 00
Mory	Hesser	200	17,800	5 00
Hrstover	Hesser	100	17,275	5 00
Hamilton	Hesser	96	18,575	5 00
Gump	Hesser	200	17,800	5 00
Hoge	Hesser	50	5,000	5 00
Rankin	Loyd	196	17,800	5 00
Adrain	Loyd	196	17,800	5 00
Carlton	Loyd	196	17,800	5 00
Lafferty	Simmons	208	20,075	5 00
Ashbrook	John Means	48	4,800	5 00
Johns, Neely & Co	Landis	197	19,000	4 90
Strickler	Rudgers	200	19,000	5 00
Cook	Auli	40	3,800	5 50
Shirley	Myers	70	6,300	5 00
Strickler	Hedges	246	20,665	4 75
Smith	Hedges	200	17,000	4 75
Paxton	Hedges	50	4,750	5 00
Wilson & Young	Simmons	200	17,800	5 00
Wilson & Young	Simmons	197	17,750	5 00
Blackstock	Dettrich	200	17,800	5 00
Blackstock	Dettrich	173	14,819	4 75
Wertz	Dettrich	202	17,525	4 75
Wertz	Dettrich	198	17,800	5 00
Patterson	Dettrich	200	18,700	5 00
Patterson	Dettrich	200	17,800	5 00
Patterson	Musselman	179	29,803	4 50

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—Since the consignable sales of the past ten days there has been scarcely anything done in Rio, and the market is without change. Holders are firm in stock and light prospective supplies, only 7,000 bags having arrived at this port since the 1st inst. New York's are our largest advices. The only sale here since our last is 500 bags Rio, ordinary, at 19½c, cash, to Baltimore, per Brothers, sold on private terms, and on which they are for. Aundreck, at 19½c, cash in bond for the Philadelphia market. Fair demand for home use, with some export inquiry for Laguayra, of which 600 bags were sold at 19½c, cash, but the rate not made public. The other sales are 125 bags Porto Rico, private terms; 50 bags Java, 30c, cash, and 37 bags Laguayra, 20c, currency. The stock of Rio at this port is 30,000 bags; at Baltimore, 7,000 bags; at New York, 90,000 bags; in Boston, 2,000; in Mobile, and 7,000 in Baltimore. Total 91,000 bags.

Sugar—Holders, for the most part are firm, but the demand has fallen off, and the market is inactive, at previous prices, however, there is no particular change to notice. The sales include 68 hhds and 22 bbls Cuba Muscovado at 13½@14c; 50 hhds Cuba clayed, 14½@14¾c; 50 hhds Cuba, 14½@14¾c; 50 hhds Cuba, 14½@14¾c; 50 hhds Porto Rico, sort to choice, 14½@14¾c; 50 hhds Porto Rico, sort to choice, 14½@14¾c; 50 hhds Porto Rico, sort to choice